DOCUMENTS

S.P. No. 10/1947

966.9:328.4
1524

NIGERIA

Annual Report on the General Progress of Development and Welfare Schemes 1945–46

Laid on the Table of the Legislative Council as Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1947

Printed and published by the Government Printer, Lagos, 1947. To be purchased at the C.M.S. Bookshops, Lagos and Port Harcourt; the S.I.M. Bookshop, Jos; and the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1. Price 9d

GP Lagos 2,431/947/200

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INTRODUCTION

This report is the first of a series of annual reports on the general progress of Development and Welfare Schemes in Nigeria. The reports will be presented annually to the Legislature at the Budget Session in the financial year following that to which the report relates, and they will be forwarded to the Secretary of State along with the estimates for the ensuing year as approved by the Legislature.

2. The reports will deal not only with schemes financed wholly or in part from Colonial Development and Welfare grants or loans but with the progress of the whole Development Programme; and the basis of the reports will therefore be the Ten Year Plan of Development and Welfare for Nigeria (Sessional Paper No. 24 of 1945 as approved by the Legislative Council on 7th February, 1946), as amended from time to time.

GENERAL

3. Since most of the large Development Schemes only commenced in 1945-46 or 1946-47 the present report will be comparatively brief. Owing to a variety of causes—the principal ones being difficulties in the recruitment of staff and supply of materials, and the need for preliminary planning and organisation—the actual accomplishment of development work in the year under review was not very large. Consequently it was decided not to call for individual reports from the Provinces and their place is taken by brief reports covering the four main Regions. These Regional reports are followed by a record of the progress achieved on individual schemes, and the Report is completed by a Summary of Expenditure on development from all sources during the year.

NORTHERN PROVINCES

4. The re-action of the Native Authorities of the Northern Provinces to the Ten Year Development Plan was enthusiastic and the people as a whole welcomed it in so far as they were able to appreciate its implications. In the more northerly provinces the proposals for improved rural water supplies met with particularly warm approval while the welcome given generally to the plans for the expansion of educational and medical facilities gave proof that these services will be fully utilised when it is possible to provide them and will meet the growing and, in places, insistent demand for beneficial services. It was perhaps natural that there should be considerable disappointment amongst the more enlightened sections of the population as the realisation grew that development plans could not be implemented as rapidly as was desired because of the shortage of skilled personnel and materials. This manifestation of disappointment was probably most marked in Kabba, Ilorin and Niger Provinces where the facilities for elementary education are more widespread than in the other Provinces of the North.

5. The year 1945-46 was for the most part a year of preliminary planning and every effort was made to associate all sections of the community with the work of the Provincial Development Committees. Evidence is not lacking that these efforts have borne fruit and that the population-at-large is beginning to realise its responsibility and its opportunity in the matter of planning for the future.

6. The practical results of the preliminary planning were small viewing the Northern Provinces as a whole. But initial progress was made in the formulation of comprehensive rural development and re-settlement schemes in Bauchi, Katsina and Niger Provinces, in providing rural water supplies in Sokoto, Katsina, Kano, Bornu and Niger Provinces, in framing plans for urban water supply schemes at Sokoto, Maiduguri, Minna, Ilorin and Offa and in the preparation of plans for the rehabilitation of the eroded soils of the Plateau Province. Some progress can also be reported in the construction and improvement of trunk and feeder roads.

7. Much preliminary work in connection with replanning of villages and the improvement of housing was undertaken and these efforts will undoubtedly bear fruit as the people realise that better living conditions can indeed be achieved with the means at their disposal.

8. It is being increasingly realised that further progress in the North means, to a very large extent, progress in agricultural development and every effort was accordingly made to bring home to the people the realisation that the land is their chief asset and their future welfare and progress depends largely on its improvement and the adoption of improved methods of agriculture.

9. In summary, it is no exaggeration to report that the people are becoming "development conscious". Native Authorities, with means of improvement at their disposal, are taking a greater interest in welfare schemes, and the future, as a result of the unspectacular but none-the-less essential preliminary planning and propaganda of 1945-46, can be viewed with confidence and assurance that the policy of "Development and Welfare" has the support of a growing body of public opinion.

WESTERN PROVINCES

10. There was a widespread belief throughout the Western Provinces that the end of the war would bring with it a speedy implementation of the schemes which Divisional and Provincial Development Committees had been devising and discussing since 1944. Owing to acute shortages of staff and materials, however, it was not found possible to achieve results of any significance and by the close of the financial year there was a general feeling of disappointment among Chiefs and people that so little had been done.

11. A limited start was made in the Abeokuta, Ijebu, Ondo and Oyo Provinces with schemes for Rural Water-Supplies, while work on a very modest scale was put in hand on the Trunk Roads programme with tarring of the existing Ife-Benin, Oshogbo-Ilesha and Benin-Sapele roads and preliminary work in connection with the proposed Shagamu-Ibadan and Ijebuode-Benin roads. Reading Rooms were erected at Ijebu-Ode, Shagamu, Ondo, Owo and various other centres of population, a programme of new Native Administration Dispensaries was continued and, in Ijebu Province, the Domestic Science Centre at Iperu and the Akaka Model Village Scheme were completed by the Ijebu-Remo Native Administration. There were three new Secondary Schools opened at Warri, Owo and Ijebu-Remo, Teacher Training Centres at Otta and Ifaki, and 223 new primary schools. Apart from the Water Supplies and Roads Schemes none of these works were a charge against

Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, but in many cases these proved to be the only tangible achievement which the people were able to ascribe to progress of the Development Plan.

12. Owing to the shortages mentioned in paragraph 11 above, the Feeder Road, Urban Water Supplies, Leprosy and Building Programmes remained almost entirely unimplemented and no major schemes of any description were put in hand. In consequence there was no observable effect in the welfare and development of the peoples of this group of Provinces. If the enthusiasms and high hopes that were raised during preliminary discussions of Development Committees are to remain effective it is necessary that tangible results be achieved with as little further delay as possible. Present indications are that more satisfactory headway is being made during 1946-47.

EASTERN PROVINCES

13. Owing to general shortage of staff and materials it was only possible to make a start on a comparatively small portion of the whole Ten Year Plan during 1945-46, and, with the exception perhaps of the Town and Village Reconstruction work and the work started on the Calabar-Mamfe and Bansara-Ikom-Mamfe roads, the visible results achieved by the end of the year were insufficient to produce any general political reaction. The start of work on the Calabar-Mamfe and Bansara-Ikom-Mamfe roads was perhaps most generally recognised as a tangible sign of Government's intention to carry out the Ten Year Development Plan, but the far-reaching implications of these projects were not fully appreciated and it cannot be said that they were greeted with any great enthusiasm other than among the local people in the immediate vicinity. Perhaps the most noticeable political reactions were those in the areas where work on Village Reconstruction was carried out and subsequent grants made under Scheme D.574: in these areas the effect was to stimulate confidence in Government and the local administration, and the Resident, Onitsha Province expressed the opinion that this growing confidence was particularly noticeable among the women. Elsewhere interest and enthusiasm had not been awakened to any extent by the end of 1945-46, and, although there might have been general vague recognition that a start had been made to implement the Development Plan, in most areas the local feeling was that immediate interest had not yet been very greatly affected.

COLONY

14. Owing to unavoidable causes it was not possible to complete the proposals for the Colony Development Programme until August, 1945 and neither staff nor time was available to make a start on any project of major importance during the year. Preliminary work was started on a Maternity Centre at Agege and traces were cut for three new feeder roads, all in the Ikeja Division. The various Native Authorities of the Colony as a whole are taking a keen interest in the programme for the Colony and are anxiously awaiting its implementation.

INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES

Road Development (C.D. & W. Scheme D.431)

15. This Scheme provides for the construction and improvement of the Road system in Nigeria. The full cost of staff and plant and of Trunks Roads is provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote. In the case of Feeder Roads

the cost is divided between the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote and the Native Administration Authority concerned.

16. Work on the Scheme, which is under the supervision of the Director of Public Works, was commenced in 1944-45 and the following is a summary of the actual total expenditure for 1944-45 and 1945-46.

	£
Personal Emoluments and connected charges	1,077
Plant and Vehicles	12,309
Trunk Roads, Labour, materials, etc.	54,969
Feeder Roads, Labour, materials, etc.	10,698
Consulting Engineers Fees, etc.	1,962
Total	£81,015

17. *Staff.*—Difficulty was experienced in the recruitment of European Staff and the position at the end of the financial year 1945-46 was as follows:—

	Approved Establishment	Appointments Filled
Executive Engineers	5	—
Mechanical Engineers	2	—
Inspectors	7	5

18. *Plant and Vehicles.*—Large indents for plant were sent forward early in 1945. Eight bitumen boilers and three low loading trailers arrived. A number of motor vehicles were purchased locally including eight lorries and ten motor cycles and a quantity of plant including dozers, lorries and tractors, was also purchased locally from Air Ministry disposal.

19. *Work completed on Trunk Roads A and B.*—A total of 108 miles of road was completed and opened to traffic. A considerable amount of work was done on improvements to existing roads, permanent bridging and culverting. Two and a half miles only of bituminous surfacing was completed but materials were assembled and improvements preparatory to tarring made on some fifty miles of road. The following list shows the progress made on individual roads:—

TRUNK ROADS "A" AND "B"

	Completed new construction mile	*Bituminous Surfacing mile*	*Remarks*
Northern Provinces.			
R.A.N. 1 Mokwa Kontagora	22		
„ 2 Yola-Biu	2½	—	Materials assembled.
„ 4 Maiduguri-Jos Tarring	—	—	New Culverts.
„ 5 Makurdi-Akwanga Improvement	—	—	Embarkment constructed.
„ 6 Damaturu-Nguru	—	—	Materials assembled.
„ 7 Kano-Katsina Tarring	—	—	Some bridges completed and route surveyed.
„ 8 Yola Wukari	—	—	

TRUNK ROADS "A" AND "B"—*continued*

	Completed new construction mile	*Surfacing Bituminous mile*	*Remarks*
Western Provinces			
R.A.W. 1 Shagamu-Asha-Ibadan	—	—	Survey, clearing and some bridging.
,, 2 Ijebu-Ode-Benin	—	—	Survey in hand.
,, 3 Ife-Ilesha-Benin Tarring ..	—	1½	
R.B.W. 1 Oshogbo-Ilesha Tarring ..	—	—	Materials assembled.
,, 2 Benin Sapele Tarring	—	1	Also improvements.
Eastern Provinces			
R.A.E. 1 Bansara-Mamfe	52	—	Pilot road.
,, 2 Calabar-Mamfe	23	—	Pilot road.
R.B.E. 1 Onitsha-Owerri Tarring	—	—	Materials assembled.
,, 2 Oron Ferry	—	—	Piles cast.
,, 3 Uyo-Nwaniba	9	—	Improvements.
R.A.C. 1 Lagos-Ikorodu	—	—	Survey and bridge investigations in hand.

20. *Work completed on Feeder Roads.*—A total of sixty-three miles of new road was opened to traffic. A considerable amount of work on survey, clearing and formation and construction of culverts and bridges was also done. The progress made on individual roads is as follows:—

FEEDER ROADS

	New Road completed miles	*Remarks*
Northern Provinces		
R.F.N. 1 Mubi-Uba	—	Survey only.
,, 2 Nassarawa-Umaisha	—	Survey in hand.
,, 3 Omu-Aran-Oku-Ola	—	Clearing and formation.
,, 4 Ola-Idofian	—	Clearing and formation.
,, 5 Shaki-Ilesha	—	Survey only.
,, 6 Egbe-Isanlu-Makatu	—	Survey only.
,, 7 Kafiu Gano-Dutsi-Kiyawa	—	Location and Formation.
,, 8 Minna-Paiko	—	Survey and Location.
,, 9 Shandam-Wase	—	No progress.
,, 10 Sokoto-Kalmalo	—	Survey only.
Western Provinces		
R.F.W. 1 Iwo-Gbogan	—	No progress.
,, 2 Sabongida-Agbanikaka	—	No progress.
,, 3 Dmeri-Idogun	—	
,, 4 Alidinwa-Ijema	—	Survey only.
,, 5 Ikoyi-Igbetti	36	Also 10 culverts and 2 bridges.
,, 6 Shaki-Ilesha	7	Also 16 miles clearing.
Eastern Provinces		
R.F.E. 1 Bafut-Modele	—	Survey and Location.
,, 2 Umuahia-Ebem	14	
,, 3 Oguta-Ahoada	—	53 miles of Formation
,, 4 Enna N.A. Court-Ikum	—	No progress.
,, 5 Alayi Mpu	6	

A

21. *Investigations by Consulting Engineers.*—Two Engineers from the Crown Agents and two Engineers from Messrs Coode Wilson, Vaughan Lee & Gwyther, Consulting Engineers arrived during February, 1946 and started work for investigations and preparation of designs for bridges over the Osse River on the Benin-Siluko Road and over the Cross River on the Bansara-Mamfe Road.

22. *General.*—In spite of the delay in recruitment of staff and in the supply of plant, and although a considerable amount of road work was carried out at the same time from Nigerian funds a satisfactory start was made on the Road Development Scheme by the regular staff of the Public Works Department. It is hoped that progress will be accelerated in the future as staff and plant become available.

RURAL WATER SUPPLIES

(C.D. & W. Scheme D.437)

23. This Scheme provides for the supply of suitable and uncontaminated water for people in the rural district on the basis of one water point per 500 of the population on the average. The full cost is met from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote. Work in the Northern Provinces is carried out under the supervision of the Director of Geological Survey and in the Western and Eastern Provinces and Colony under the supervision of Director of Public Works. Work commenced in 1944-45 and the following is a Summary of the actual total expenditure in 1944-45 and 1945-46:—

	£
Personal Emoluments and connected charges	3,564
Equipment, Vehicles, etc.	10,300
Labour Materials, etc. for projects:—	
Northern Provinces	8,427
Eastern Provinces	4,580
Western Provinces	4,476
	£31,347

24. *Staff.*—Difficulty was experienced in the recruitment of European staff in 1945-46 and the figures below show the extent to which the authorised establishment was filled:—

	Authorised Establishment	Total appointed at 31.3.46
Drillers	6	—
Inspectors	4	3
Drilling Engineer	2	—
Executive Engineers	4	1
Drilling Superintendent	1	1
Special Drilling Engineer	—	1

One Driller appointed on 2nd July, 1945 arrived in the Colony on 21st July, 1945 and resigned on 31st January, 1946. In addition two drillers were recruited to the permanent staff of the Public Works Department and were employed on Rural Water Supplies in the Northern Provinces. One Senior Executive Engineer and two Chief Inspectors of the permanent staff of the Public Works Department were posted for duty on this scheme in the Northern Provinces.

25. *Equipment, Vehicles, etc.*—Large indents for plant drilling rigs, well sinking equipment and vehicles were forwarded early in 1945 but with the exception of a certain amount of tools and spares delivery was not effected during the year. A number of vehicles were obtained. As the work was confined largely to open well sinking no difficulty was experienced in the supply of materials, chiefly cement.

Work completed.

(*a*) Northern Provinces.

New Supplies.

Total effective footage sunk	6,986
Total effective footage lined	4,967
Number of wells completed	39
Number of Shafts in progress	89
Footage abandoned sunk	1,579
Footage abandoned lined	16

Reconditioned Supplies.

Total footage sunk	124
Total footage lined	103
Number of shafts in progress	4
Number of shafts maintained	2

(*b*) Eastern Provinces.

New Supplies.

Wells	22
Reservoir and piped supply	1
Tanks	10

(*c*) Western Provinces.

New Supplies.

Wells	52
Tanks	33

26. *General.*—In spite of the delay in the recruitment of staff and in the supply of plant, a satisfactory amount of work was completed with the staff and plant available. Work was, however, confined to wells and tanks and no drilling was possible in the absence of new drilling rigs. An improvement in the supply position is expected in the future and the rate of progress can then be accelerated.

URBAN WATER SUPPLIES

(C.D. & W. Scheme D.438)

27. This scheme provides for the installation of piped and treated water supplies in urban areas. The cost of staff, plant, instruments and vehicles plus 30 per cent of the installation cost in each case is provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote. The balance (viz. 70 per cent) of the installation cost will be provided from Loan Funds and issued as a loan to the operating authority.

28. Work is under the supervision of the Director of Public Works. Some preparatory work had been done in 1944-45 but even in 1945-46 it was not possible

to make much headway with actual construction. The following is a Summary of actual expenditure during the year:—

	£
Personal Emoluments and connected charges	1,137
Equipment Vehicles, etc.	1,661
Investigations by Consulting Engineers	729
Labour, Materials, etc., for projects	17,729
Total	£21,256

29. *Staff.*—The recruitment of staff has been slow and at the end of the financial year 1945-46, four Inspectors only had arrived out of an establishment authorised in the estimates of six Engineers, two Mechanical Engineers and twelve Inspectors.

30. *Vehicles.*—Four lorries were obtained.

31. *Plant and Instruments.*—Plant for construction was indented for early in the year but up to the end of the financial year none had arrived.

32. *Investigations by Consulting Engineers.*—Two Engineers sent by Messrs Binnie Deacon and Gourlay, Consulting Engineers, arrived and carried out investigations for the Ilorin Water Scheme.

33. *Construction.*—Work on the schemes for Minna and Sokoto included only preparatory works and assembly of some materials. At Lagos, the pipes for the duplication of the trunk main arrived and were distributed.

34. *General.*—Construction has necessarily to await the completion of investigations and arrival of materials, but good progress was made during the year on preparatory work.

BUILDING PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT
(C.D. & W. Scheme D.468)

35. This scheme provides for the construction of buildings consequent on the expansion proposed in the Ten Year Plan of Development and Welfare. The full cost of staff and plant, half the cost of buildings connected with Medical and Health Services (except housing required for Medical Staff), half the cost of buildings for the Agricultural Scheme, the full cost of buildings for Technical Education Scheme and the cost of completing the Zaria Secondary School will be borne by the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote. The balance to be financed from Loan Funds.

36. Work on this Scheme which is executed under the supervision of the Director of Public Works, was commenced late in 1944-45, and the following is a Summary of the actual expenditure in 1944-45 and 1945-46:—

	£
Personal Emoluments and connected charges	4,480
Equipment, Vehicles, etc.	1,203
	5,683
Labour, Materials, etc., for projects	14,474
Total	£20,157

37. *Staff.*—As in the case of other Schemes, there has been delay in the recruitment of staff and at the end of the financial year 1945-46 one Architect out of a total of eight provided in the estimates had arrived and eleven Inspectors out of a total of fifteen.

38. *Plant and Instruments.*—Difficulties have also been experienced in regard to the supply of plant and instruments and although indents were sent forward early in the commencement of this Scheme, only limited supplies, mainly block making machines, were received by 31st March, 1946.

39. *Work completed or in hand:*

(*a*) *Medical.*—Only preparatory work, plans, sites and estimates were carried out for the buildings, no actual constructions being done.

(*b*) *Zaria Secondary School.*—The buildings under this project were roughly 50 per cent completed.

(*c*) *Technical Education.*—E2 Trade Centre, Yaba. A number of buildings including Timber store, Woodworking machine shops, Electrician shop and Tinsmiths shops were completed. Other buildings were well in hand and nearing completion at the end of the year, including Carpenters shops, Motor fitting shops, Office and Store.

E3 Trade Centre, Kaduna.—Work was well in hand for the additional buildings and services required.

E4 Trade Centre, Enugu.—No progress, as the Scheme was under further consideration.

40. *General.*—Owing to difficulties in the recruitment of staff and to the large volume of work to which the Public Department was already committed, it was not possible to make the progress desired either in preparatory work or in construction. Increases in cost of labour and materials have further hampered the work as they have necessitated revision of estimates by staff already fully engaged on the supervision of works.

ELECTRICITY DEVELOPMENT

(C.D. & W. Scheme D.467)

41. This is a ten-year scheme providing for the installation of electric light in various places and extensions of existing undertakings. A free grant of £370,000 has been made from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote towards the cost, and the balance will be found from Loan Funds.

42. The scheme is executed under the supervision of the Electrical Engineer-in-Chief. Investigations commenced late in 1945-46, and the total expenditure for the year was only £2,637.

43. *Staff.*—Difficulty was experienced in the recruitment of European staff. Out of an approved establishment for the year of six Engineers and Accountant/Storekeepers, one Engineer had been recruited and arrived in the Colony.

44. *Equipment, Vehicles, etc.*—An indent for plant, comprising cable float tractor, concrete mixers, etc. and vehicles, was forwarded during the first quarter of 1945-46, but with the exception of minor small items, delivery was not effected during the year.

45. *Investigations and Works:*

(*a*) *Northern Provinces.*—Investigations for the Maiduguri Electricity Project were carried out during February-March by the Electrical Engineer i/c Construction preparatory to the preparation of plans, specifications and schedules of materials.

(*b*) *Western Provinces.*—No activity.

(*c*) *Eastern Provinces and Cameroons.*—During the last quarter of 1944-45 an indent covering the supply of a 500 kw turbo-alternator set together with 8,000 lbs/hr water tube type boiler and associated ancillaries was forwarded to the Crown Agents. This plant will be installed in the existing power station building at Port Harcourt and will provide for the rapidly increasing demand on the station. A member of the staff of the Consulting Engineers (Electrical) to the Crown Agents for the Colonies visited Nigeria during February-March, 1946, and carried out investigations in regard to the practical and economic possibilities of establishing a hydro-electric generating station to derive power from the River Nkissi to supply electricity to Onitsha Township, and from the Njoke and Limbe Rivers in the Cameroons to supply power and domestic electricity requirements in the Tiko, Buea, Victoria and Bota areas.

(*d*) *Colony.*—An indent providing for the supply to Ijora Power Station of a 40,000 lbs/hr boiler unit complete together with coal handling equipment was forwarded during the last quarter of 1944-45. This plant is required to meet the increased load to be expected in the near future. Cable and switchgear for extending the Lagos supply at 11 kv to a sub-station at Iju Waterworks Pumping Station where it is proposed to instal new electrically driven pumping plant was ordered early in the year. A small consignment of the cable was received but laying could not be commenced owing to non-arrival of the Contractors' Cable Jointer.

46. *General.*—Delay in recruitment of the engineer in charge construction and supply of materials held back progress. The outlook for any improvement in the supply of materials at the date of this report is not promising.

TELE-COMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT SCHEME D.449

47. This is a ten-year scheme for the extension and improvement of the existing system of telegraphy and telephones—namely, installation of wireless telegraphic units, multiplication of trunk lines with proper repeater and amplifying services on modern lines. A free grant of £230,000 has been made from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote to meet estimated expenditure up to and including the year 1948-49. The remainder of the cost will be found from Loan Funds. The work is executed by the Postmaster-General, whose department provides the Engineering, Technical and Supervisory staff.

48. Little work could be done in connection with any scheme under development during 1945-46 due to non-arrival or but partial arrival of stores for any particular project. Work on the Enugu-Udi Trunk line, and on reconstruction of the overhead line from Oshogbo to Akure, involved the only expenditure (£1,097) during the year.

49. *Staff.*—At the end of the financial year there were seven vacancies for engineers in an establishment of twenty, two vacancies for telegraph inspectors of an establishment of six, one vacancy for Radio Telegraph Inspector in an establishment of two. These grades are all concerned with development.

50. *Stores and Equipment.*—Stores to the value of £61,000 were indented for on dates as shown:—

Carrier Equipment value £32,000 (estimated) November, 1942.

Oshogbo-Akure reconstruction £17,422 (estimated) June, 1945.

Port Harcourt Automatic Exchange £11,585 (estimated) February, 1946.

but none was received either before or during the financial year 1945-46.

51. *Work completed.—Enugu-Udi Trunk* and long subscribers lines at Udi notably to Oji River Leper Colony.

52. *Enugu Agbani Trunk.*—In addition to the foregoing, works charged to special expenditure of the Posts and Telegraphs estimates, were as under:—

A new trunk was run between Uyo and Oron in the Eastern Provinces. This work costs some £2,000. Renewal of old copper wire in the Calabar Province was also effected at a cost of £450. A Barkinladi-Bukuru trunk was opened in the Northern Division.

A radio distribution service was opened at Zaria during the year and progress was made with other new stations. A large increase was made in number of subscribers in the previously existing five stations—Lagos, Ibadan, Abeokuta, Kano and Port Harcourt.

A post office W/T station was opened at Port Harcourt.

53. *General.*—A general strike did much to retard progress during 1945-46 and considering difficulty in obtaining stores, and staff shortage, progress was satisfactory.

LEPROSY CONTROL SCHEME

(C.D. & W. Scheme D.366)

54. This is a scheme for the control of leprosy by a concentration, in the initial stage, of efforts in certain parts of the Western and Eastern Provinces. The experience gained in these parts will be used to advantage in the extension of the work at a later stage. A free grant of £428,875 has been made from the C.D. & W. vote in connection with a five years scheme and the balance will be found by contributions from the Nigerian Government and the Native Administrations.

55. The Nigerian Leprosy Service came into existence on the 1st of April, 1945, in the Benin-Warri, Onitsha and Owerri Provinces, correlating the work of the Roman Catholic, Church Missionary Society and Methodist Missions in these areas respectively. On that date the operation of the three existing settlements at Oji River, Ossiomo and Uzuakoli were undertaken by Government. Without this arrangement, work in the Benin-Warri and Onitsha areas would practically have come to a stand-still, as there would not have been adequate staff to maintain the existing work. Even so there was a considerable shortage of staff in the Onitsha area.

56. Unavoidable delay over land acquisition and the shortage of materials and supervisory staff, and the need for further discussion and planning held up the building programme and out of over £28,000 provided for capital expenditure on buildings, equipment and vehicles less than £1,000 was spent.

57. The main expenditure incurred was confined to personal emoluments, labour and maintenance on the existing settlements as follows:—

	£
Personal Emoluments, etc.	17,893
Labour and Other Charges	7,345
Buildings and Equipment	953
	£26,191

58. The Medical Officer in charge of the Settlement, Leprosy Control Officers and the nursing sisters previously paid by the Missions, Toc H, British Empire Leprosy Relief Association and other sources were taken over, but recruitment of new staff was confined to three medical officers, two nursing sisters and three Toc H workers.

59. Development as such was practically nil, activities being confined to maintenance and some slight improvement of service previously carried out, including extension of the leper village cum out-patients system and negotiations for sites for new segregation villages.

60. Shortage of staff and transport both combined to impede extension of the service. Also, on the taking over of the Settlements by Government large numbers of questions as to precedents, procedure and the position of individual members of the staff inevitably arose. The answers to these questions have involved an attempt to blend the practices of distinct institutions formerly operated independently with the practice of Government as must obtain in a unified service. These questions have constituted a claim on the attention of Senior Officers of the Service which has represented a serious diversion of energy from more constructive work.

61. In general it may be said that the work of the Service over the year under review consisted of maintaining the position reached before Government control. while bringing together all the unrelated types of administration into one unified form.

DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS

(C.D. & W. Scheme D.473)

62. This scheme provides for the appointment of special officers to augment the Provincial Administration in giving effect to development schemes. They are appointed on a temporary basis and are normally required either to relieve Administrative or Technical Officers of their routine duties in order to free the latter for work in connection with planning and execution of development schemes, or to undertake subordinate office, or field, or executive work under the District Officer in connection with local planning, and the execution of development schemes on a village or small regional basis. The full cost of these officers will be borne from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote.

63. During the year under review the first officers were appointed under this ...eme. A total of fifteen were appointed, of whom fourteen arrived in the C... y during the year and were posted as follows:—

Northern Provinces.—6.

(1) For supervisory work on road development in Adamawa Province.
(2) For development work at the Veterinary Department's Animal Product Factory at Vom in Plateau Province.
(3) For accounting duties at the Kano Native Administration Treasury to relieve an Administrative Officer who is normally posted for this duty.
(4) For rural development work at the Dandawa Settlement Scheme in Katsina Province.
(5) For rural development work in Niger Province.
(6) For rural development work in Plateau Province.

Eastern Provinces.—4.

(1) For Soil Conservation work at Awka in Onitsha Province (*See* Page 26).
(2) For Timber Development work in Onitsha Province.
(3) For supervisory work in connection with the Ikot-Ekpene raffia industry in Calabar Provinces to relieve an Administrative Officer previously posted for this duty.
(4) For rural development work in Calabar Province. To assist the Administrative Officer in charge of the Bamenda-Cross River-Calabar Settlement Schemes. (*See* Page 27).

Western Provinces.—3.

(1) For work at the Textile Development Centres at Akure in Ondo Province.
(2) For road and rural water supplies development supervisory duties in Ijebu Province.
(3) For office duties in the Development Section of the Western Provinces Secretariat.

Lagos.—1.

(1) For duty in the Development Section of the Nigerian Secretariat.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

(C.D. &. W. Scheme D.491)

64. A scheme providing for the training of artisans and technicians, the shortage of this class of employees being one of the limiting factors in any real and rapid development. The proposals in the scheme include the establishment of three Trade Centres at Yaba, Kaduna and Enugu, the Technical Institute at Yaba, and a number of handicraft centres for the training of African handicraft teachers. The actual construction of the Buildings is provided for by a grant from the C.D. & W. Vote under the Building Programme for Development Scheme (Scheme D.468—*See* Page 10).

65. A free grant has been made from the C.D. & W. Vote for a portion of the recurrent expenditure involved, the balance being met from Nigerian funds. The

scheme is controlled by the Technical Education branch of the Education Department and the actual expenditure in 1945-46 was:

	£
Personal Emoluments	4,978
Equipment, maintenance, passages, etc. ...	4,913
Total	£9,891

During the year a sum of £30,000 was available under the C.D. & W. Vote for European staff salaries and passages and for equipment for the Technical Institute and Trade Centres. Complementary expenditure of £18,900 was available from local funds for payment of African staff salaries and for up-keep and maintenance expenses in connection with these institutions. The actual expenditure incurred, as shown above, reflects the delay in proceeding with this scheme which was due to shortage of staff, difficulties in the supply of equipment and particularly to delays in the building programme for the scheme.

66. Building operations for the Scheme are in charge of technical instructors of the Technical Education branch working under the general supervision of the Public Works Department. During the year it was not possible, owing to lack of staff, to commence buildings at Kaduna and Enugu, and an actual expenditure of £10,679 under the Building Programme Scheme was incurred in respect of building operations at the Yaba Trade Centre.

67. *Staff.*—There was some delay in the recruitment of staff, but before the end of the year an Assistant (now Deputy) Director of Education (Technical), a Chief Inspector (Technical), two building instructors, and mechanical engineering instructor were appointed.

68. *Plant and Equipment.*—Indents for machinery, tools and apparatus, estimated to cost £11,744, were sent to the Crown Agents in August and September, 1945, but by the end of the financial year only a negligible proportion of the orders had been filled.

69. *Work completed.*—At Yaba Trade Centre the following buildings were completed under the Building Programme Scheme, by 31st March, 1946:—

Timber Store
Woodworking Machine Shop
Electrical Shop
Tinsmith's Shop
Carpentry Shop
Motor Fitting Shop
Principal's Office and Stores.

At Kaduna Trade Centre work commenced on the conversion of part of the buildings into European Staff quarters. At Yaba a start was made on the erection of five European quarters.

GASKIYA CORPORATION

(C.D. & W. Schemes D.363 & D.549)

70. A scheme for the expansion of the Literature Bureau, formerly attached to the Education Department, to provide a proper translation and literature Bureau for the stabilisation of the Hausa dialect and the production of text books and other literature in the vernacular. The vernacular newspaper will also be expanded and issued more frequently. The new Bureau is vested in the Gaskiya Corporation (which came into being on April 1st, 1945) with membership of its Board representative of interests in the Northern Provinces. A free grant of £163,550 has been made from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote for preliminary expenses, the capital cost of building and equipment, and the anticipated deficit over the first three years. Furthermore a loan of £25,000 for Working capital has been made from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote for a period of ten years. The Nigerian contribution is £2,500 per annum.

71. *Staff.*—A nucleus of staff, European and African, was taken over from the former Literature Bureau and from the Hausa newspaper " Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo " and continued to work in the same buildings in Zaria City. During the year, an artist was added to the European staff; also a printer, Mr A. Holloway, who however resigned and left after six months. The accounts were done by the editor, temporary assistance being given by two visits from trained accountants lent by Government. The African staff was increased by two trained clerks and two Kaduna College graduates.

72. *Buildings.*—(*a*) *Permanent.*—Work was started on the new buildings, on the site known as Tudun Jukun, two miles from Zaria Station. By the end of the year two European bungalows had been completed, and satisfactory progress had been made on the main building, which includes offices, library, lecture room, staff canteen, and the printing wing. This work was in the hands of the Public Works Department.

(*b*) *Temporary.*—These were in charge of the Chairman. At the end of the year work was either completed or in progress on four European houses and 26 African houses. The European houses are built of mud blocks on a cement base, with thatched roofs. The African houses are partly of the local mud roof type, and partly of mud block, corrugated iron roofing (as far as it was obtainable) and thatch. All are provided with cement floors, glass windows, and some furniture.

73. *Machinery and materials* for the printing press had been ordered in the previous year, and the greater proportion had arrived by March, 1946. As however the building was not ready and no printer was available, it was not possible to start on the installation, and the plant had to be stored in temporary quarters.

74. *Work done.*—Pending the erection of the press and engagement of more staff, the work done during this period was a continuation of the normal functions, of the old Literature Bureau and Hausa newspaper section. " Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo " was published fortnightly, and printed at the Kaduna Government Press as before. Although technically independent as from 1st April, 1945, there was no great change in format or policy. The circulation averaged about 20,000. In addition, the Corporation continued to do work for the Public Relations Officer—an intermediate forthnightly news-sheet, a news-sheet published in " Ajemi " script, an extra sheet of general propaganda, and news collected for broadcasting. A certain amount of translation work was done for the Secretary, Northern Provinces and Department; this was paid for at agreed rates.

On the book production side, Miss Rimmer started on the training of three or four of the junior African staff. With them she completed manuscripts of books for school use and general reading. Other manuscripts were prepared by members of the African staff, working under supervision of Dr East. All this material was set aside to await publication as soon as the printing press should come into operation.

The artist was engaged on illustrating these books. She also had a small class of Africans in training.

In all departments, much attention was given to the training of African staff.

75. *Publications.*—During this period the books produced by the Corporation were: (*a*) "Karamin Sani" (2 volumes), a Hausa reader for use in Elementary Schools, published by the S.I.M. Bookshop; (*b*) "Tafiya Mabudin Ilmi" a travelogue written by the Hausa Editor, published by the British Council; and (*c*) "Yadda Turawa ke zaune a Ingila" a booklet on aspects of life in England, printed by the Government Press, Kaduna.

76. *Difficulties encountered.*—The chief difficulty during this period was that of finding European printing staff, and an accountant to take over the financial side of the scheme. In point of fact, the printer could not have started practical work until the building was completed, though his technical advice would have been valuable. In the circumstances, the fact that all the plant was not delivered was not a cause of delay. The difficulty of procuring suitable Africans to train in all branches of the work had already been experienced during the time of the Literature Bureau, and is likely to continue for some years. It is due to the present backward state of education in the Northern Provinces.

SLEEPING SICKNESS SERVICE

(C.D. & W. Scheme 445)

77. A scheme for the control of Sleeping Sickness in respect of which new expenditure of a capital nature on Communal Clearing of tsetse fly areas and removal of population from these areas is borne by the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote. Expenditure on the improvement of treatment and additional Surveys is borne by Nigeria Funds.

78. The scheme commenced in 1937-38 and is executed by the Sleeping Sickness Branch of the Medical Department. During 1945-46 expenditure incurred was as follows:—

	C.D. & W. Funds	*Nigerian Funds*
	£	£
Personal Emoluments	2,054	810
Labour, Passages and Maintenance	3,085	2,941
Buildings and Equipment	8,384	4,852
	£13,523	£8,603

Communal Protective Clearings and extensions and re-slashing of existing clearings were continued during the year in Bauchi, Kano, Plateau and Zaria Provinces, while in the tsetse free Anchau corridor 47 miles of stream were partially cleared by communal labour and all barrier clearances were examined (Northern Provinces).

79. Work within the corridor was largely directed to the maintenance and improvement of projects begun in previous years. The number of village schools was brought up to ten and the education of children and adults continued with attendances satisfactory on the part of the former but irregular so far as grown-ups were concerned. Propaganda teams gave special attention to the problem of soil fertility in farms around new village settlements—management of livestock, manuring, proper rotation of crops, increased cultivation of pigeon pea and soya bean, anti-erosion measures, etc. The wells staff continued in sinking new shafts and improving existing well caps and aprons, and practically completed the comprehensive programme prepared. The cattle tax figure which up to 1940 was less than £600 per annum reached £1,699. The increase of Fulani Cattle coming to the fly-free corridor for grazing purposes thus indicated, must have a considerable influence in increasing soil fertility. Pig keeping by villagers continued to flourish and the scheme promoting communally-owned village heards of cattle made some progress, although difficulty was still encountered in persuading villagers to take proper care of their cattle. Surveys and re-surveys were continued as in former years and of 280,000 examined 15,324 cases were positive as compared with 15,629 out of 183,000 in 1944.

80. The Obudu Division of Ogoja Province (Eastern Provinces) was surveyed for the first time and a lower incidence (1.24%) than was expected was revealed.

VETERINARY TRAINING SCHOOL

(C.D. & W. Schemes D.76 and D.76a)

81. A scheme for the creation of a Veterinary Training School for African Veterinary Staff. A free grant from the Colonial Development Fund was approved in 1942 for the erection of buildings and for recurrent expenditure for a period of three years. Work on the scheme commenced in 1942-43, constructional and installation work being under the supervision of the Director of Public Works. All other work connected with the scheme was under the supervision of the Director of Veterinary Services.

82. The following is a financial summary of actual maintenance expenditure during the year:—

	£
Personal Emoluments and Connected Charges ...	3,631
Equipment and Supplies	1,871
Labour and Other Charges	2,020
	£7,522

83. *Staff.*—Difficulty was experienced in the recruitment of European Staff. Out of an approved establishment of one principal and four Veterinary Education Officers, one principal and one Veterinary Education Officer have been recruited. Two qualified Veterinary Surgeons (women) were available and were engaged in a temporary capacity as Veterinary Education Officers.

84. *Equipment.*—Indents for foundation equipment were forwarded during the financial years 1943-44, 1944-45 and 1945-46. Delivery has been slow but by 1946 about 75 per cent of the original indents had been received. Several essential items are still in short supply and a delivery date has not yet been given. The library indents met with a better response.

85. *Work completed.*—All constructional work connected with the Veterinary School has been completed, *viz.*, School, Clinic Section, quarters for European staff, Students quarters, Students Messes. Electricity and water has been installed in all buildings and the standard furnishings and fittings.

86. *General.*—The Veterinary School is now fully established as a training centre and students are in attendance in all courses. The school is 100 per cent residential. In spite of the difficulty in the recruitment of permanent staff, the completion of the teaching programme was possible only because two women Veterinary Education Officers were engaged temporarily and a number of Departmental officers assisted, as part time lecturers.

Thirty-nine students were in attendance at the beginning of the year distributed as follows:—

Junior Veterinary Assistants Course	...	...	21
Senior Veterinary Assistants Course	...	...	15
Assistant Veterinary Officer Course	...	...	3

Nine candidates succeeded in obtaining the Junior Veterinary Assistants certificate, three with credit. Three candidates obtained the Senior Veterinary Assistants certificate. Two candidates passed the second Professional Examination in the Assistant Veterinary Officers Course. The wastage of students through unsuitability was fairly high, seven resigning for this reason while eight students failed to pass the examinations. There is a dearth of suitable students for the higher grade courses but this difficulty should rectify itself in time.

ANTI-MALARIA MEASURES, LAGOS

(C.D. & W. Scheme D.464)

87. A Scheme for the land reclamation, drainage and other Anti-Malaria treatment of certain selected areas in Lagos in respect of which a free grant of £162,800 was made from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote. Expenditure on acquisition of land, pumping of sand and the maintenance of the areas concerned will be borne by the Nigerian Government.

88. The Medical Department was fortunate enough to obtain the release from the Army of Lieutenant-Colonel Gilroy, O.B.E., who, as Army Malariologist, had previously been posted to Lagos to inaugurate an extensive Royal Air Force and Army scheme of anti-malarial swamp control. During the year expenditure was as follows:—

		£
Nigerian Funds—Labour and Plant		7,554
C.D. & W. Funds—Plant	£ 54	
Labour and Materials	£20,166	
		20,220
		£27,774

89. Prior to the year under review anti-malarial works had covered 1,677 acres of swamp land on the western side of Lagos Harbour involving the construction of nine miles of sea-wall and forty-four miles of drainage channel. During 1945-46 work was continued on the western side of the harbour at Ijora, but the main project concerned bunding and drainage of the swamp to the South-West between Five Cowrie Creek and Victoria Beach and of that at North-East Ikoyi. Exceptionally high tides in September flooded areas in the Ikoyi division previously considered above tidal action, but this complication was overcome by further bunding. Towards the end of the financial year work was commenced on the swamps adjoining Ebute Metta Creek.

AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

(C.D. & W. Scheme D.)

90. Apart from the Oil Palm Research Station (*See* Page 25) where some preliminary expansion was initiated in anticipation of its acceptance as a Special Research Scheme, no major Development scheme (apart from the minor investigation referred to below) were started during the year. Whilst certain of the general departmental activities, continued during the year, they might perhaps be regarded as preliminary work in connection with specific schemes, it is not considered that they come within the scope of this report. The Development Plan Schemes, as such, for this department were not started until 1946-47.

Nipa Palms.—The object of this minor project is to investigate the possibilities of extending the cultivation of the Nipa Palm (Nipa fruiticans) for the production of alcohol from the sap and of house thatching material. A rough survey was made of the existing small plots, confined to Calabar Province, and of suitable areas for new trial plantings. Suitable existing plots were selected for detailed observations, including tapping tests. Low yields of sap in the first tests are being investigated; it may be due to faulty technique or to a low yielding strain of palm.

FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT

(C.D. & W. Scheme D.)

91. The year 1945-46 was one of preparation for post war development. His Excellency the Governor issued a concise statement of Forest Policy and to give administrative effect to this a Forestry Development (or Administration) Plan was drawn up for the years 1945-46 to 1955-56. This Plan relies, to avoid diffusion of effort and to make the best use of expanding staff, upon the acceptance of the Administrative Province as the Forestry working unit, upon a priority of Provinces, listed in the order in which they are to be taken under control and upon a set sequence of operations, each phase of which must be completed, in any one working unit, before the next is embarked upon in that unit. The phases of the sequence are Reconnaissance, Reservation of Forests, Consolidation of Reserves and, finally, the drawing up of simple Management Plans for each reserve.

92. The main object of development is the accomplishment of a capital task, the creation of an adequate and secure Forest Estate for Nigeria, placed under simple plans of management which can eventually be handed over to African management as a going concern. The Forest Department's existing establishment is too small to accomplish this task; either it must so diffuse its effort that it could drive nothing to a conclusion or it must confine its efforts to one small part of the country only. Additional European Staff is required if the capital task is to be accomplished within a reasonable time, over the whole of Nigeria, with the essential subordinate staff and working funds. Provision had been made for this under the Plan, to be initially financed by Colonial Development and Welfare grants, while the Nigerian Government takes over a gradually increasing share of the burden until at the end of the ten-year period it carries the full financial responsibility. The Plan includes recruiting and posting programmes, based on the estimated availability of trained officers, which provide for ordered expansion of activities until at the end of the period the whole of Nigeria is within its operation. Initial funds could not be made available under Colonial Development and Welfare grants

until 1st April, 1946, and the year was devoted, therefore, to a concentration of staff, to consolidation of work already done and to the initiation of a strict area control over commercial fellings in the valuable high forests, in fact a policy of *reculer pour mieux sauter*. The controlling factor in the implementation of the Plan will be the availability of trained European Officer Staff but it has the elasticity necessary to allow for a setting back of the time schedule without any injury to its eventual effectiveness if this staff is not forthcoming in early years.

93. The only self-contained development scheme which need be mentioned is the Aponmu Sawmill financed under the Colonial Development and Welfare grant. At the end of the period under review a loss of £1,227 12s 5d had been incurred on the project since its inception, due to artificially low prices charged for sawn timber. These prices were found not to have benefitted the peasantry in any way but only the middlemen who resold at the current high market price. Early in 1946 therefore and in accordance with the provision of the Forest Development Plan to work such projects upon a strictly business basis, costings were examined by a qualified Accountant and prices raised to an economic level. There is every indication that this will wipe off the debit and convert it to a considerable credit balance without in any way impairing the experimental, training and supply functions of the Mill. It has become clear, however, that the Mill is too large for the unassisted management of the average African, and investigation will be made as soon as machinery becomes available, into the possibilities of the smaller type of Mill, which is now indicated as the better line of development. The Aponmu Mill's exploitation was linked during the year with a management plan for the Akure Forest Reserve which serves it. It is now closely controlled by silvicultural requirements, and will give valuable guidance for deciding the mill output which can be allowed for any particular allotment of forest with due consideration for a sustained yield.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT

(C.D. & W. Scheme D.)

94. This scheme provides for improved hospital facilities, mass treatment of epidemic and endemic diseases by the operation of mobile epidemic units, and the selling up of rural health centres as an ancillary service to the hospitals. The scheme also provides for the training of staff, and the setting up of special hospitals for maternity work, tuberculosis and mental health. A portion of the cost will be met from by a free grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote, and the balance from Nigerian Funds.

95. Little progress was made during the year owing to recruitment difficulties and the actual expenditure on development was negligible. All that could be accomplished, owing to the absolute impossibility of recruiting trained staff, was the engagement of some ex-Army Nursing Orderlies for training for the epidemic teams.

TOWN PLANNING AND VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION

(C.D. & W. Scheme D.574)

96. Provision was made for expenditure on Town Planning and Village Reconstruction in 1945-46 under the Original Building Programme for Development Scheme D.468 but the scheme was revised in 1946-47 and provision for this expenditure was deleted and made the subject of a separate Scheme D.574. The

object of this scheme is to provide assistance up to 33⅓ per cent of the cost of certain portions of Town Planning Scheme, and to provide assistance (usually 10%), in the case of Village reconstruction where the villagers have carried out work voluntarily and at their own expense.

97. In 1945-46 no expenditure was incurred in respect of Town Planning since none of the Town Planning Schemes proposed had been finalised. As regards Village Reconstruction applications for assistance were made only in respect of villages in the Eastern Provinces and a total expenditure of £646 was approved.

98. Outstanding success met the efforts of the District Officers in the Udi and Awka Divisions of the Onitsha Province to stimulate the people to voluntary effort to plan and reconstruct and provide their own villages with social amenities. Success in this direction was largely the result of the mass literacy campaign started by the District Officer, Udi in 1944, helped by the encouragement given by the grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote and by the native authorities. During the year grants were made in respect of work done in twelve villages of the Udi Division to a total of £402.

99. At a later date a grant of £109 was also made to Emene Village in the Udi Division for the purpose of building a four-bed isolation ward for lepers of the village, but owing to uncertainty as to the validity of the purpose to which it was proposed to apply the grant under this Scheme final approval for payment was not received until after the end of the financial year.

100. Grants however, were not solely confined to villages in the Udi Division, and sums were also paid in respect of similar efforts elsewhere. Two villages in the Awka Division received £60 and Ikom Town in the Ikom Division of Ogoja Province received £75.

101. The work undertaken by these village communities to qualify them for these grants covered a wide field and included such projects as construction of village reading rooms and community centres, village maternity centres, clearance of market sites, sanitary structures, construction of village roads and streets, and improvement of village access roads. The greater part of the work was carried out by voluntary village labour with some assistance towards the purchase of materials given by native authorities or by subscriptions raised in the village themselves.

COLLIERY HOUSING SCHEME, ENUGU

(C.D. & W. Scheme D.159)

102. This Scheme provides for the construction of model dwellings for Colliery Labourers in three groups as shown below:—

	Number of Rooms.
Udi Siding Site	330
Forestry Hill Site	244
Valley Road Site	348

103. The cost of Labour and Materials is being met from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote, and at the date of this report a total grant of £110,000 had been approved for this purpose. Work on the Scheme, which is executed by

the Public Works Department Staff, was commenced in 1941 and the following is a summary of the actual expenditure up to 1945-46:—

	£
1941-42	3,468
1942-43	30,885
1943-44	34,772
1944-45	3,967
1945-46	19,658
	£92,750

104. The Udi Siding and Forestry Hill sites were completed by the 31st of March, 1946, and the construction of the Valley Road site was half completed. No special difficulties were encountered though progress in 1944-45 was held up for some time as consideration was given to modifications of details of the scheme.

KUMBA-MAMFE ROAD

(C.D. & W. Schemes D.33 & 33A)

105. This Scheme provides for the construction of a Trunk Road from Mile 38.3 from Kumba, to Mamfe in the Cameroons Province, a distance of 54 miles. The whole cost of Labour and Materials, etc., is being met from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote, the cost of the Engineering and Supervisory Staff being met from Nigerian funds.

106. Work on this Scheme, which is executed under the supervision of the Director of Public Works, was commenced in 1942. A financial summary is as follows:—

	£
Actual Expenditure 1942-43	392
1943-44	12,854
1944-45	16,814
1945-46	30,051
	£60,111

107. *Progress of the Work.*—During 1942-43 surveys and preparatory work only were undertaken, the actual construction being started in 1943, from Mile 38.3 from Kumba, to which point a road was already in existence. By 31st March, 1946, the work had progressed as shown below:—

Road completed	25 miles
Culverting	30 ,,
Formation	35 ,,
Clearing	48 ,,

108. *General.*—The road lies in difficult mountainous country very sparsely inhabited and progress is considered satisfactory under the conditions.

MISCELLANEOUS RESEARCH SCHEMES

109. *Mosquito Investigation (C.D. & W. Scheme R.40).*—Late in 1944 Dr Muirhead Thomson arrived to conduct an investigation into the comparative biology of the two principal varieties of anopheline mosquitoes on the West Coast of Africa, namely Anopheles Gambia and Anopheles Gambiæ var melas. Most of the field work was carried out during 1945-46 in and around Lagos. Dr Thomson's report is awaited.

110. *Oil Palm Research Station (C.D. & W. Scheme R.110).*—This station near Benin was started in 1938 as a Departmental Station for undertaking breeding and cultural research work on Oil Palm. A proposal to develop it as a Special Research Station with assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote was approved in 1946-47 as a three-year scheme for the extension of the main station and the establishment of a subsidiary station at Uyo in the Eastern Provinces.

Late in 1945-46, in anticipation that approval of the scheme would be forthcoming, a small allocation of £1,500 was made from Nigerian Funds for expansion on these lines (in addition to the normal recurrent expenditure). Materials were purchased for temporary European Quarters; preliminary clearing of the site for the quarters was completed, and the main approach road was widened and improved along a length of 5 miles.

111. *Trypanosomiasis Research (C.D & W. Scheme R.50A).*—Arising out of the recommendations of the International Sleeping Sickness and Tsetse Fly Conference held in Lagos in 1943, funds were made available from the Colonial Development and Welfare (Research) Vote to enable a fact-finding survey to be carried out in the four British West African Colonies. The Fact-Finding Officers appointed were Professor T. F. Davey of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and Dr T. A. M. Nash, Entomologist, Nigeria Medical Service. The objects of the survey included the framing of a research programme and advice as to staff required and the most suitable field for investigation.

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

112. A five-year Scheme (in the first instance) for the development of the creek, estuarine and river fisheries including fish farming and methods of curing the products in order that they may be transported inland. The full cost of the scheme will be borne by Nigeria; but it is hoped that further investigation and research into deep sea fishing will be financed from C.D. & W. Vote for research.

113. Work in connection with this Scheme in 1945-46 was executed under the supervision of the Development Branch of the Nigerian Secretariat. Subsequently it has been administered as a branch of the Department of Commerce and Industries. Work commenced in 1945-46, though a considerable amount of enquiry, fact finding and some experimental work on fisheries has proceeded since 1940.

The actual expenditure in 1945-46 was as follows:—

	£
Personal Emoluments and connected charges	1,437
Other charges	2,939
Total ...	£4,376

114. *Staff.*—Difficulty was experienced in the recruitment of European Staff in 1945-46. Out of an approved establishment at the end of the financial year of one Fisheries Development Officer, one Fisheries Officer, one Fish Farmer and one Master Fisherman, only the Fisheries Development Officer had been recruited. It was also not possible to select six Fisheries Students as men of the necessary educational qualification, namely Cambridge School Certificate, were not available.

115. *Equipment.*—Provision of £1,620 was made in September, 1945 for two motor fishing boats but these were unobtainable. Provision was also made for scientific apparatus and specialised fishing nets and equipment but these were also unobtainable.

116. *Work completed.*—At the Fisheries Station at Onikan Lagos, the following work was completed:—

Construction of 50 Tidal Ponds and the stocking of these with fish.
2 Offices and 1 Store.
Fully furnished Hostel for 6 Fisheries Students.
Common Room and Lecture Room.
Quarters for one Fisheries Assistant.
Construction of 1 Commercial Fish Farm of 2 acres of tidal backwater and the stocking of this with Grey Mullet.

117. *General.*—The Fisheries Development Officer was on leave in United Kingdom from April to September, 1945 (five months) and, in the absence of any official relief for him during this period, the supervision of the bare maintenance of the Fisheries Station at Lagos was undertaken by Mrs W. N. Smith, wife of the Development Secretary, who undertook this duty in a part time and voluntary capacity.

MARINE DEVELOPMENT

118. A ten-year scheme for the development of the Marine Department in order that the services which it renders to navigation may be improved and modernized; to allow of the opening up of new inland waterways and to improve existing ones; and to provide additional dredging and sand-pumping craft. The cost will be borne entirely by Nigeria and will be divided between Nigerian recurrent expenditure and Loan Funds.

119. No development work was undertaken during the financial year 1945-46, due entirely to the shortage of staff and the Crown Agents for the Colonies have been unable, up to the date of this report to recruit any candidates for Marine Development work. As regards new Plant and Vessels enquiries were made during the year to the Crown Agents for the Colonies for dredgers, tugs, a collier, launch, buoys, beacons, lighthouse and other equipment, but no orders were placed.

SOIL CONSERVATION SCHEME, AWKA DIVISION, ONITSHA PROVINCE

120. The Soil Conservation Scheme, first envisaged in 1944 to combat the growing menace of the worst types of soil erosion in the Eastern Provinces generally and in the Onitsha Province in particular, came into being early in 1945-46. Agulu, situated in one of the worst eroded areas of the Awka Division, was selected as the centre for the scheme which it was intended should be regarded as an Eastern Provinces Experimental Scheme, capable of expansion to other areas later, rather than as a local venture. A sum of £4,433 was provided from Nigerian Funds and a Development Officer was posted to Agulu in June, 1945 to commence the work. A Planning Committee consisting of the District Officer, Awka, the Provincial Forestry Officer, the Agricultural Officer and the Development Officer was formed shortly afterwards and assumed responsibility for the general policy and direction of work under the supervision of the Development Officer. Labour was recruited from other divisions outside the Onitsha Province as well as locally with a view to training a nucleus of skilled labour which would be available to start work in their own divisions later as necessity arose. During the year anti-erosion measures were carried out in the worst areas at Agulu Ene, Nanka and Ekwulobia: 65 acres of eroded land in the area were wave-bedded and planted heavily with acioa, oil bean, cashew and mango; 61 dams were built or repaired; and 17 miles of road and path and 20 gullies were surveyed and plotted. At the same time strenuous efforts were

made, with some success in a few areas, to awaken the local people to the dangers of neglect of their eroded lands, and in some instances voluntary labour was forthcoming to assist with the work.

BAMENDA-CROSS RIVER-CALABAR SETTLEMENT SCHEME

121. Work during 1945-46 was confined entirely to the experimental stages and it was not until towards the end of the year that concrete proposals for a workable Settlement Scheme in the Calabar-Mamfe Road Area began to emerge. Mr H. J. M. Harding, District Officer, was in charge of the Preliminary Investigations into the possibilities of planned agricultural settlement in the area. Little was know at the beginning of the year of the nature of the country for which plans had to be formed and invaluable assistance was rendered by Dr H. Vine, Agricultural Chemist, who carried out a soil survey of the area and made recommendations on which it was possible to base proposals for the future. As the Calabar-Mamfe Road was pushed forward it was possible to establish at mile 24½ a small Experiment Settlement of eight settlers on an area of some 300 acres, and by the end of the year many valuable lessons had been learnt as a result of the experience gained from the establishment of this settlement. By 31st March, 1946, Mr Harding was in a position to put forward proposals for a settlement further up the road in the region of the Kwa Falls, to consist of some 200 families drawn from the more densely populated areas of the Eastern Provinces and to be based on some 6,000 acres of hitherto unused land.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE 1945-46.

Scheme	*C.D. and D. Vote Expenditure Reimbursable*	*Nigerian Recurrent Expenditure*	*Nigerian Loan Expenditure*
	£	£	£
Road Development	72,227	—	—
Rural Water Supplies	27,214	—	—
Urban Water Supplies	8,846	—	12,410
Building Programme for Development	20,157	—	—
Electricity Development	2,637	—	—
Telecommunications Development	1,097	2	—
Leprosy Central Scheme	26,191	—	—
Development Officers	4,158	—	—
Development of Technical Education	2,973	6,918	—
Zaria Literature Bureau	36,837	2,500	—
Sleeping Sickness Service	13,523	8,603	—
Veterinary Training School	7,522	—	—
Anti Malaria Measures, Lagos	20,220	7,554	—
Agriculture Development	—	—	—
Forestry Development	—	—	—
Medical and Health Services	348	—	—
Town Planning and Village Reconstruction	—	—	—
Colliery Housing Scheme	19,658	—	—
Kumba-Mamfe Road	30,051	—	—
Miscellaneous Research Schemes:			
(*a*) Mosquito Investigation	1,976	—	—
(*b*) Oil Palm Research	—	778	—
(*c*) Trypanosomiasis Research	945	—	—
Fisheries Development	—	4,376	—
Marine	—	—	—
Soil Conservation Scheme E.P.	—	4,767	—
Bamenda-Cross River	—	—	—
Calabar Settlement Scheme	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	35	1,522	—
Total £	296,615	37,020	12,410